BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1811. [NUMBER 998.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

THE Market price of Batty on Salsette during the last ten years has never been lower than 27 Rupees per morah for White Batty, and Rupees 24 per morah for Black Batty. It has occasionally been as high as Rupees 45 for the white and Rupees 40 for the black kind.

2d—Although aware of the above having been the prices of Batty for the past ten years, and that it would justify, in arranging the new decennial Toka, a large encrease of the rate at which it has been collected for that period, The Governor in Council, in order to afford encouragement to the Inhabitants of Salsette, directs, that the Hon'ble Company's Toka for the ten years next ensuing be fixed at the rates of Rupees 22½ for white and Rupees 18 for Black Batty.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Acting Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
14th October 1811.

શરકારી·જાહીર·ખબર

એવીજે·છાશટીમાં·દશ·વરશ·ગુજ
રેમાં·તેમાં·લાત·ઉજલુ·મુરા ૧ નાં·૩
પીમા ૨૭ તથા·રાતુ·દર·મુરા ૧ નાં·૩
પીમા ૨૪ થી·લાવ·ઇમીથી·આ·નથી
ને·ઇદી·શકેદ·લાત·૩પીમા ૪૫ તથા
રાતુ ૪૦ થએલુ·હતુ ✻
એવુ·થતે·એ·શરકારને·ખાજમ·હ
તુ·હવેને·દશ·વરશનો·ઠોકો·જે·હવે
મુકરર·થાએછે·જે·શરકારનો·ઠોકો·ન
થારે·એ·ગીમા·દશ·વરશનાંતી·
જમો·પેણ·એ·શરકાર·છા
એતનાં·આબાદીપર·
ઉમ·કીધો·એવીને·આ
માં·શરકારનો·ઠોકો·૩પીમા
ઇ·લાતને·ને·૩પીમા
એ·કીશાબે·એ·લેખોક
અકતોબર·શને ૧૮૧૧ અંગરેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt.
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

[illegible]
[illegible]
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R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt.
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

Government Advertisement.

WITH the view of admitting of an early delivery of Europe Letters, so generally desired by the public, it is hereby announced, that the levies on all Ship Letters imported, will be discontinued, and that the rates on Ship Letters exported will be doubled from the 1st of November next.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
13th October 1811.

A CARD.

ANY Gentleman who may have the use of Books belonging to Sir James Macintosh, is particularly requested to return them immediately.

Bombay, 5th October 1811.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1811.

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council being desirous of encouraging the curing of Salt Provisions at this Presidency and its subordinates as was formerly done with great success on this side of India;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That Sealed Proposals of contract will be received at the office of the Secretary to the Military Board on Tuesday the 5th of the ensuing Month of November for supplying one hundred Tierces of country cured Salt Provisions, during the ensuing cold season, under the following stipulations, viz.

1st.—The Supplies are to consist of fifty Tierces of Salt Beef, and fifty Tierces of Salt Pork, each Cask to contain 336 pounds, and to be delivered at Bombay before the 28th of February 1812.

2d.—The Provisions, will not be received until they have been surveyed and approved by a Committee to be appointed for that purpose.

3d—The Contractor and his Securities are to be responsible that the Meat shall keep good for full Twelve months after the same shall be approved and received on account of the Company, or from the date of delivery, if the survey should not be held within one month thereafer.

4th—The Contractor and his Securities are also to be responsible, that each of the Casks delivered, shall be found to contain the full weight of Meat above specified (when cleared of the Salt, by washing it in the pickle of the Cask from which it is taken, and the pickle drained from the Meat) at any time within the term of the warranty; and provided any Cask shall be reported, under a regular Survey held by His Majesty's Officers, to contain less than the prescribed weight, or shall be so reported to be bad and unserviceable, they shall refund the Money received for such deficient or unserviceable Provisions.

5th.—The Beef and Pork are required to be of the best quality, from full grown Cattle and Hogs, which the Contractor shall submit to the inspection of an officer of the Commissariate, before they are slaughtered; and all Head, or Boney pieces which are not held admissible by the Inspectors of Salt Provisions in Europe, will be rejected by the surveying committee; and any difference of weight, arising therefrom, charged to the Contractor.

6th.—The Casks are to be new, and well seasoned, to have Eight strong iron Hoops on each.

7th.—The Proposals are to specify the names of the Contractor or Contractors; the rates in Bombay Rupees at which they will engage to furnish a certain quantity of Beef or Pork, under the stipulations abovementioned; and the names of two good and sufficient Securities, accompanied by their written acknowledgments, that they shall be bound, jointly and severally with the Contractor or Contractors, for advances made, and for the due and complete fulfilment of their contract under a penalty of Twenty per Cent.

8th.—An advance of One-third of the amount of the Contract will be made on acceptance of the Proposals, and the remainder will be paid when the whole of the Provisions contracted for, shall be delivered, and approved by Surveyors duly appointed.

The Proposals are to be Superscribed, "Proposals for Supplying Salt Provisions"; and should they not be made in the form prescribed and accompanied with the Names and written Acknowledgements of the Securities, will be rejected.

In the event of the advanced state of the season not admitting of the Provisions being cured this year, a Contract will be entered into in the terms of this advertisement for 1812-13.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN.
Chief Sec.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT on Monday the 21st instant, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, will be disposed by public auction at a Godown of FRAMJEE NANABHOY'S, opposite the Church, sundry Articles of Stores belonging to the Hon'ble Company—amongst which are a few Pipes of Madeira and some fine old Jamaica Rum. Further particulars may be known on application at my Office.

WILLIAM COWPER,
Commissary General.

BOMBAY,
October 10th 1811.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM EAST, as Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry has taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant DANIEL DUMARESQ of the same Corps deceased, and after payment of Servants Wages, Funeral Expences &c. has lodged the balance of the Estate amounting to Rupees One Thousand and Thirteen and Three Quarters in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

POORBUNDER,
1st August 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of WILLIAM CHICHELY BUNCE Esq. late of the Honorable Company's Civil Service Deceased.

ADMINISTRATION to the Estate of the said WILLIAM CHICHELY BUNCE having been granted by the Court of Canterbury to WILLIAM BUNCE Esq. the natural and lawful Father of the Deceased; All persons having Claims on the said Estate are requested forthwith to furnish an account of the nature and amount thereof to Lieutenant BELLASSIS one of the Constituted Attornies of the said WILLIAM BUNCE and all persons indebted thereto are requested to pay without delay what may be due by them respectively to Lieutenant BELLASSIS in order that the same may be applied according to law in discharge of the Debts affecting the said Estate.—Bombay 11th October 1811.

D. H. BELLASIS,
One of the Constituted Attornies of the said William Bunce the Administrator to said Estate.

In the Goods of ESPERANCA PIMENTO, Deceaſed.

THE Executors being about paying over the Balance of the Effects of the ſaid Eſtate as well as delivering over all Papers and ſecurities belonging to the huſband ANDRE PEREIRA (whom ſhe ſurvived) to the Legatee named in her Will by the firſt of November next; All perſons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 11th October 1811.

Advertiſement.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of Nov. next
BY ORDER OF THE
VICE ADMIRALTY COURT,
AT
FORT ST. GEORGE.

UNDER the authority of a ſpecial commiſſion addreſſed to JAMES BALFOUR and RICHARD BROMLEY Eſquires dated the Twenty Fourth Day of September 1811, The following quantity of Spices, recently brought over in His Majeſty's Ship Piedmontaiſe from the Iſland of Banda, and ſince condemned to the Crown.

Mace, Fifty Seven Thouſand Pounds Weight.

Nutmegs, One Hundred and Seventy Thouſand Ditto.

The Spices are in high preſervation, and will be put up in ſmall lots for the convenience of the Purchaſers.

TERMS OF SALE.

The lots to be paid for and cleared away in three days from the day of ſale, in default of which they will be ſold at the riſk and expence of the firſt purchaſer with all advantages forfeited.

The Spices may be viewed from 11 to 2 o'Clock every day from Monday next until the day of ſale, at the Godowns, oppoſite the Naval Cooperage and muſters may be ſeen on application to Mr. THOMAS HUGH DAVIES at Bombay and to Meſſrs. PALMER & Co. at Calcutta.

(Signed) JAMES BALFOUR,
RICHARD BROMLEY,
Madras, 1ſt October 1811.

જાહેર ખબર

જાહેર લીલાંહુ ફરીને વેચશે

તા. ૨૦ મી નવંમબર આવતીએ ગુરૂવારને દીને શ્રી મધરાજની વાજીશ આદમરલ ટી ફોરટનાં ફોર્ટમથી બંબે ફોર્ટમ લખી આપેઆચ મીશાતર જમશ બાલફોરડ તથા રીચારડ બ્રુચ લી છશકોમ્પેર તા. ૨૪ મી શપતબર શંને ૧૮૧૧ ને દીને ફે નીચે લખેલો મશાલાનો જથો ઉઘડે બંનવાર નાંમે પીડમેનતીશ મધે આવેછે શ્રી બાંડાના બંનજરેથી તે શ્રી પાદશાડી ઉશાળે ૨૬ ફરીને વેચવા ફારેથોછે તેની વીગત *

જાવંતરી વજંન તોલે રતલ ૫૭૦૦૦ ઉજારછે *

જાએપલ વજંન તોલે રતલ ૧૭૦૦૦ એક લાખ શીતેર ઉજાર રતલછે *

એ ફરીયાદુ માલ શારો બેશાછે ને વેચતી વખતે બેતા નાણા નારાજાહ ફરરો ખરીદાર બેનારા બોને રોક પર તેમ

વેચવાની બોલી

એ માલનાં લાટના કુપીઆ આપીને માલ દંત ૩ મો ઉઠાવી લઇજાએ ને જો તેમો ફોઇ લઇજવામો ૫ શુર ફરી ઘીલ રાખેતો એ માલ ફરી વેચશે ને એ માલમો નુકશાંન આવશે તે પેલા ખરીદાર પાશેથી બોટ જરી લેશે ને જો નફો થાશેતો શરકાર આપશે નહી

એ મશાલો દેખારશે બેર રાજ આવતા શોમવારને દંનથી તે બાંકું શુધી વેચાશે તે ફલાફ ૧૧ થીતે ફલાફ ૨ શુધી દેખારશે — એ માલ મંનવારનુ બોપર બંધાનુછે તેની શાંમબેની વખાર મધેછે *

એ માલનો બેહને નમુનો જોવો જો એતે શ્રી બુબઇ મધે મીશાતર તોંમ રા ઇડુશા દેવીશા શાહેબને અરજ ફરે તથા શ્રી ફલકુતા મધે મીશરશા પાલમ ની ફંમપનીને અરજ ફરે *

(Signed) JAMES BALFOUR,
RICHARD BROMLEY,
Madras, 1ſt October 1811.

WANTED.

ON account of His Majeſty's 2d Battalion 56th Regiment, the Sum of Fourteen Hundred Pounds, or thereabouts, in Exchange for which Bills drawn and made Payable at Sight, on Meſſrs. GREENWOOD, COX and Co. Agents of the above Regiment, will be given. Sealed Tenders will be received at the Paymaſter's Office, in the New Barracks, until Thurſday the 24th inſtant, on which day they will be opened in the preſence of ſuch perſons who may wiſh to become the Purchaſers thereof.

A, M. DAWE,
Pay Maſter H. M's. 2d Bat. 56th Regt.

Bombay, October 17th 1811.

SECOND
Madras Government *LOTTERY*
FOR
1811.

List of Prizes drawn to the Tickets, in the above Lottery, diſpoſed of by Meſſrs. FORBES & Co..

Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 5516 5562 5626 5645 5664 5700 5703 5722.

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 5513	5518	5521	5523	5524
5526	5535	5537	5543	5545	5548
5555	5563	5564	5567	5571	5573
5575	5582	5587	5592	5598	5607
5612	5619	5629	5631	5632	5633
5635	5636	5641	5649	5652	5655
5667	5668	5670	5675	5676	5686
5688	5705	5706	5712	5713	5715
5717	5720.				

Bombay, 18th October 1811.

Advertiſement.

THAT the Firm of Paulo de Souza and Co. which was eſtabliſhed at Goa, under the denomination of Miguel Joze and Co. is from the 1ſt Auguſt laſt transferred to A. C. Lancaſter and Brothers A. C. Lancaſter, who is at preſent in Calcutta and expected to arrive in Goa, is the legitimat Son of Captain Lieutenant J. C. Lancaſter belonging to Her moſt Faithful Majeſty's Navy. Brothers are three of Captain Lancaſter's adopted Sons by the name of Daniel, Charles and Henry C. Lancaſter, are under the immediate protection of their father aforeſaid. Captain Lancaſter as Adminiſtrator to all his Sons is anſwerable for the ſaid firm of A. C. Lancaſter and Brothers and who will likewiſe carry on the buſineſs of the Houſe during the abſence of his legitimate Son. Notice is therefore given that if any perſon or perſons having accounts or demands with the late firm of Miguel Joze and Co. he or they will forthwith make the neceſſary application to [illegible] (Captain L.) in order to have [illegible] liquidated, or pay their debts [illegible]

J. C. LANC[illegible]

Goa, 19th September 1811.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT GOA,
On the 31ſt October,
(IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF)
THE SHIP
VENTUROZA,

WITH all her TACKLE, CABLES &c. as ſhe now lies at Anchor in the River of Pangim, belonging to the late Mr. J. B. GOETHALS. The ſaid Ship was built at Demaun in the year 1805.

Further particulars may be known on application to Capt. J. C. D'LANCASTER, and Major FRANCISCO AUGUSTO CABRAL, of Goa, Attornies to the Widow.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 21ſt Inſt.
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOWS' STREET,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Plate Plated, China, Glaſs and Earthen-Ware, the property of Gentlemen leaving the ſettlement.

A Quantity of Coarſe Iriſh Linen, ſome ſecond hand Saddlery, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. At 12 o'clock preciſely, will be put up and ſold to the higheſt bidder, Two Elegant Arab Saddle Horſes, An Elegant New Europe Charriot and Harneſs, A ditto ditto Curricle and ditto, both the above made very light and to particular order for this Country being the property of Captain Harrower, Alſo ſeveral other Horſes &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 19th October 1811.

A CARD.

MR. WATLING begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen and Public at large that he is cloſing his Inveſtment previous to departing for Bengal and is diſpoſing of the remaining part on hand at very reduced prices at his Godown oppoſite the Houſe formerly occupid by General Malcolm.

A CARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that CAPT. HARINGTON'S LOTTERY will be drawn at his Houſe in Forbes Street on Friday next the 25th Inſtant at Noon, at which Time Books will lay open for the Inſertion of Names both at the Houſe and at the Office of Meſſrs. For[illegible]

8 do. - - - 42
[illegible] Ale from Hodg- 22
- - - 12

Bombay 18th October 1811.

For Freight,
TO ANY PORT OR PLACE,
The Engliſh Ship
FUTTEH RAHMANEY,
CAPT. SMYTH,

BURDEN 350 Tons, Copper bottomed.

Application for the above to be made to Cazee GOOLAM HUSSEIN MAHARY.

Bombay, 19th October 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GEORGE HIGGS begs to inform his Patrons and the public that his health has of late been ſo much injured that he is under the neceſſity of taking a Voyage to Sea and will in conſequence ſhut up his Livery Stables on the 20th of this month—GEORGE HIGGS returns his moſt grateful thanks for the liberal ſupport he has received and begs to inform the public that ſhould he be ſo fortunate as to recover his health, it is his intention to return to Bombay and to open his Stables again in the full confidence of meeting the ſame favor and ſupport he has already experienced.

Bombay 16th October 1811.

THE COURIER.
BOMBAY.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH OCTOBER 1811.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to permit Lieutenant Colonel J. Bailie, of the Battalion of Artillery to proceed to Malabar and to be abſent from his Corps and duty for one Month from the day of his departure from Bombay.

Enſign W. Black of the Marine Battalion being reported qualified in the Hindooſtanee and Mahratta languages is appointed Linguiſt to that Corps vice Farquharſon appointed Superintendent of Bazars at Seroor.

Bombay Caſtle 16th October 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to permit Captain W. Sandwith Deputy Paymaſter at Surat to viſit the Preſidency on his private affairs and to be abſent from his duty from the 1ſt to the 30th of November next.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

On Saturday evening a grand dinner was given at the Theatre in honor of Sir James Mackintoſh, [illegible] to his departure from this Preſidency [illegible]ngland. The Hon'ble Lieutenant General [illegible] Abercromby preſided, and the feaſt was [illegible] the company of the Governor and [illegible]d perſonages. A hundred and [illegible]re ſpread on the occaſion, and [illegible] evening was continued till a [illegible]zeal and amination, with which [illegible] of the evening was directed by [illegible]ident and which were inſpired by a [illegible] of the great and extraordinary [illegible]n whoſe honor the feaſt was in[illegible] diſtilled without reſerve through the [illegible] by — amongſt other appropriate toaſts [illegible]ere given on this occaſion, we are [illegible] to ſelect one for notice, on account of [illegible] obſervations with which it was prefaced by the diſtinguiſhed character who gave it. In the courſe of the evening Sir James Mackintoſh rose to propoſe a toaſt which had ſuggeſted itſelf to him in connection with the reſult of the glorious achievement of the conqueſt of Java, which had that day been made known to the public; and which, by depriving the enemy of the laſt colony belonging to him, had brought about the negative accompliſhment of that celebrated prayer of Bonaparte for "ſhips colonies and commerce," which was firſt ominouſly uttered on the day of the memorable battle of Trafalgar. Sir James added that when he looked back to the military hiſtory of the laſt twelve months he could find no parallell for ſo glorious a period even in the wars of the Duke of Marlborough or the adminiſtration of Lord Chatham. For during that period the reputation of the Britiſh army had attained a height it never before reached; it had raiſed itſelf to the exalted level of that of the Britiſh Navy and he hoped that it would long remain a doubt to which of them the pre-eminence of glory belonged. He concluded by ſaying that as Bombay was the great-

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on 08 April, 2017

eſt Britiſh naval arſenal out of Great Britain, and his commerce could not but be affected by the recent exploit that had crowned the military events of the laſt 12 months, he propoſed as a toaſt. "The Port and Trade of Bombay.

A ſimilar entertainment was alſo given on Wedneſday night to Charles Forbes Eſq. Mr. Elphinſton, 3d Member of Council was to have preſided, but was prevented by a domeſtic loſs from attending. The chair was filled by Brigadier General Malcolm! The company conſiſted of upwards of an hundred, and it is needleſs to add, that under the auſpicies of a Chairman, whoſe gaiety is ſo fabtilly contagious as to need not the aid of circling Champagne to convey the infection, it was impoſſible that good humour, mirth and fun ſhould not univerſally prevail. On propoſing the health of Mr. Forbes, the Chairman ſaid that he had been ſuddenly called to the chair in conſequence of the unexpected abſence of Mr. Elphinſton; that what he ſhould ſay did not indeed require long preparation, for it would proceed, not from the head but from the heart. He was happy to meet and preſide over ſuch an aſſembly on ſuch an occaſion. It had been ſaid that fortune was a blind goddeſs; but he was convinced that all who heard him & knew the readineſs and liberality with which the perſon alluded to had for a long courſe of time uniformly allowed others to participate in the favors he received, would agree with him that in the preſent inſtance, Fortune had diſtributed her bleſſings with her eyes open, and that it was not without ſelection or deſign that ſhe had favored one ſo well qualified to exalt the already univerſally eſteemed character of the Britiſh Merchant.

The aſſembly did not break up till a late hour.

Laſt night alſo a ſimilar entertainment was given at the Theatre in honor of Robert Rickards Eſq. We are ſorry that the hour at which this paper went to the preſs precludes us from giving at preſent any furt er account of the proceedings.

ARRIVALS.—Major Smith, 14th M. N. I.
Enſign Scaly, 4th Regiment.
Aſſiſtant Surgeon Orton, 4th Regiment.
Captain Williams,
Lieut. G. A. Knight, 2d 4th Regiment.
Cornet J. Brown, B. N. Cavalry.
Lieut. W. Perry, G. Battalion.
Lieut. Sheppard, ditto.
Lieut. N. C. Maw, B. E. Regiment,
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Farquharſon, M. Batt.
Lieut, B. J. Lorimer, B. E. Regiment.

BOMBAY

DEATH.]—On Tueſday night the infant Son of John Elphinſton Eſq. Member of Council.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

October 12th—Arrived Arab Brig Futteh Elbarey, Naquadah Ally, from Muſcat.

13th Ditto,—Ship Futteh Rahmaney, Capt. James Smith, from Bengal.

14th Ditto.—H. C. Schooner Sylph, Lieut. H. Hardy, from Jungbar.

14th Sailed H. C. Schooner Zephyr, Lieut. Thomas Blaſt.

16th Ditto,—Ship Helena, Capt. William Linton, to Bengal.

MADRAS.

OCTOBER 5th.

On Tueſday laſt arrived the American Brig Daphne, Captain Mackever, from Philadelphia, left the 10th of June.

By this conveyance we learn that Mr. Smith, the Foreign Secretary who had the diſpute with our late Miniſter Mr. Jackſon, had been ſucceeded in his Office by Mr. Munro, formerly Miniſter from the United States to England.

ARRIVALS.—September 28th, Ship Soolimany, Capt. J. Purefoy, from Calcutta, left 6th Sept.—30th, Ship Lynx, Capt. T. Tapſon, from Padang, left 26th Auguſt—Oct. 1ſt, American Brig Daphne, Capt. J. Mackever, from Philadelphia, left 10th June.—Brig Sea Nymph, Capt. H. J. Ryekmen, from Bimlipatam, left 27th Sept.—3d, Brig Mary, Capt. Pike, from Coringa, left 28th Sept.—Ship Rahimſhaw, Capt. W. Harris, from Calcutta, left 19th Sept.—Schooner Eliza, Capt. J. H. Tipke. from Columbo, left 24th Sept.—4th, Brig Active, Capt. E. Barnard, from St. Denis, left 31ſt Auguſt.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 27th, H. C. Ship Baring, Capt. Carnegie, to Bengal.—H. C. Ship Lord Melville, Capt. Crabb, to do,—H. C. Ocean, Capt. MacTaggart, to do.—H. C. Ship General Stewart, Capt. Jameſon to do,—H. C. Ship Devaynes, Capt. Brooks, to do.—28th Ship Buſſorah Packet, Capt. Clement, to Calcutta,—Oct. 1ſt Brig Ann, Capt. Edema, to Columbo.—3d Ship Mary, Capt. H. Becher, to Cape of Good Hope.—Ship Soolimany, Capt. J. Purefoy, to the Mauritius.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ST. HELENA.

On a more cloſe examination of various letters received from St. Helena, by the Marchioneſs of Exeter and Union, than the ſhortneſs of time previous to the publication of laſt Mirror permitted, we find that all the homeward bound ſhips from India and China, whoſe arrival could be conſidered at that time as due, had arrived at St. Helena on or before the 5th of July, excepting the John Palmer and the Auſpicious, both from Calcutta. The non-arrival of the former ſhip is very ſatisfactorily accounted for by the detention ariſing for her having touched at the Iſle of France, where ſhe remained about fourteen days. From the particulars ſtated below it will appear that ſome apprehenſions were entertained for the ſafety of the Auſpicious; but we have the ſatisfaction to know by the late accounts, received from the Cape by the Aſtell, that the Auſpicious anchored in Simon's Bay on the 9th June; and as ſhe would probably remain there for two or three weeks, ſhe could not have reached St. Helena, at the date of the lateſt accounts yet received from thence.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen paſſenger from Bengal, on board the Honorable Company's ſhip Aſtell.

"ST. HELENA, 21ſt June, 1811.

"We anchored here on the evening of the 17th current, in company with the Lord Keith and Diana, after a tedious paſſage of three months and four days from the Pilot. On the 28th of May when a little to the Eaſtward of the Cape we encountered a ſevere gale of wind, which continued during the whole of that and the two following days, without a moment's intermiſſion. Some of the Officers of the Aſtell, who were preſent in the gale in which the four Indiamen periſhed about two years ago, think that this gale was little inferior in violence to that which occaſioned ſo much miſchief. During this ſtormy weather we loſt ſight of the Lord Keith and Diana; but fell in with them after the gale had abated. We ſuſtained little or no damage from the ſeverity of the weather, the Aſtell being as ſafe and excellent a ſea-boat as ever ſailed.

"On the 26th of April, we had the miſfortune to loſe a lovely and intereſting child, the ſon of Mr. Downie, who died after an illneſs of four days. Mrs. Cheap and Mrs. Strachey were dangerously ill for ſeveral days, but both, I am happy to ſay, are now perfectly recovered. Mr. Strachey and family propoſe to remain here for ſome time on account of the illneſs of his youngeſt daughter.

"The Portugueze ſhip Camoens, which ſailed with us from Bengal, parted company in the gale off Algoa Bay; and has, I hear, ſafely paſſed this Iſland on her paſſage to Lisbon. The Auſpicious parted from us off Madagaſcar, on the 5th of May, and from the weather and circumſtances under which ſhe parted company, we are not without ſome anxiety for her ſafety.

"The Earl Spencer, Luſhington, Sir William Bensley, Tyne, Harriett, and Ann, under convoy of the Diomede from Madras, arrived in theſe roads on the 15th current. The Indus, which belongs to that fleet, arrived on the 18th. The ſhips from Madras experienced much disagreeable weather. On their paſſage they met with no leſs than five gales of wind; none of the ſhips, I have the ſatisfaction to add, ſuſtained any material injury.

"This Iſland in conſequence of the arrival of ſo many ſhips, full of Paſſengers, is extremely crowded; we are however tolerably comfortable on ſhore, though anxious to be again on board on our way to the land of promiſe. The number of ſhips in the roads, amounts to fifteen, including two men of war, the Hamadryad and Diomede. The whole of theſe, excepting the Marchioneſs of Exeter and the Union, which go to Bengal, will leave this Iſland for England on the 25th or 26th current. Sir Thomas Staines, of the Hamadryad, is our Commodore.—He has formed the fleet into three diviſions, one of which he has directed to be led by Captain Hay, of the Aſtell.

"Convoy for the ſecond homeward fleet of ſhips from China is daily expected—ſhould the London reach this Iſland by the 15th or 20th of next month, ſhe will be in time, I apprehend, to ſail in company with the ſecond fleet from China. The Botony Bay Ann, which left Bengal in November laſt, did not reach this Iſland till the beginning of May. She ſailed hence for England, on the 18th of that month, in company with the Larkins and Juliana.—The Sovereign, Hebe, and Midas, left this for England on the 22d March, after a detention of two days. All theſe ſhips ſailed hence under convoy.

"I cannot cloſe my letter without mentioning, that during the whole of the paſſage, we have been extremely comfortable and happy. No pains nor expence, that could at all contribute to the comfort of the paſſengers, have been ſpared; and the liberal ſpirit of hoſpitality, that characteriſes the attentions of Captain Hay, has ſecured the good will and regard of all on board the Aſtell.

The following Extract of a letter from St. Helena, gives a particular account of the ſeparation of the Auſpicious.

"ST. HELENA, 22d June.

"In the night of the 5th of May, the Auſpicious was ſtruck with lightning, which ſhivered her main-top-gallant maſt, injured the main-top-maſt and tore off a part of the main-maſt.—On the following day the Carpenter of the Aſtell, and one of his mates was ſent on board to aſſiſt in repairing the damage: Upon ſurvey it was found that the maſts could be fiſhed and repaired in the courſe of the two following days.

"On the evening of the 8th of May, when off the South East end of Medagaſcar, there was a ſtrong breeze from the North Weſt with a heavy ſwell.—At ſun-ſet the Aſtell wore and made the ſignal to the other ſhips to wear to the Northward. The Auſpicious was then cloſe to the ſhips of the fleet;—and to enable her to keep in company, the fleet continued under very ſhort ſail during the night;—but at day light, ſhe was not in ſight; upon which the Lord Keith, Diana, and Camoens were directed by ſignal to look out in different directions for the miſſing ſhip. At 1 P. M. the Diana telegraphed that they had ſeen flaſhes in the North Eaſt quarter which at the ſame time they were ſeen, were ſuppoſed to be lightning, but afterwards were thought to have been guns.

"The ſeveral ſhips continued on the look out till near ſun-ſet, when ſeeing nothing of the miſſing ſhip, and others being then ſo much ſeparated as to be barely within ſignal diſtance of each other, and the Commodore being apprehenſive of parting company, made the ſignal of recal, wore ſhip and ſtood to the Weſtward.

"As the Auſpicious had only four weeks water on board at the time of her ſeparation from the fleet, it is thought probable that ſhe would bear up for Madagaſcar; and ſhe loſt a ſay of her maſts, ſhe would have the aſſiſtance of the Carpenters of the Aſtell, as they were on board the Auſpicious at the time ſhe parted."

DEFEAT OF GOPAUL SING.

The information conveyed in the annexed Extract of a letter from Bundlecund is very gratifying, particularly as the ſucceſs of the enterprize againſt Gopaul Sing, of which it communicates the particulars, has entirely diſconcerted the plan of depredation projected by that Chieftain for the enſuing ſeaſon. It is pleaſing alſo, as communicating the defeat of the enemy in the only attempt he has ever made to await the attack of Britiſh troops; and in the reſult of this firſt eſſay, he has found no encouragement to hazard a ſecond time ſo dangerous an experiment.

To the EDITOR *of the* MIRROR.

SIR,

By your giving the following Extract of a Letter, received from an Officer in Bundlecund, dated Camp, Rotah, on the Banks of the River Beyorung, 10th September, 1811, a place in your Paper, you will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

"For ſome days we had heard that the "troops of the grand Boondeilah Marauder, "Gopaul Sing, were encreaſing faſt; and his "forming a junction with other diſaffected "Chieftains, was apprehended. It immediately became an object of the greateſt importance, to endeavour to fruſtrate his intentions, to prevent his renewing his depredations in the enſuing cold ſeaſon. In conſequence of authentic intelligence received, Captain Archibald Watſon, at this time commanding above the Ghauts, determined, if poſſible, to ſurpriſe the Enemy's ſtrong hold at Chargong; and, accordingly, marched from Byraſore on the Banks of the Cane, on the morning of the 5th, with the Detachment immediately under his command, conſiſting of one ſquadron of the 1ſt Regiment Native Cavalry, and four companies of the 1ſt Battalion 22d Native Infantry, under Lieutenant H. G. Maxwell, direct to Chargong, *via* Shawnagur; and after ſevere marching, which occupied two nights and a day, came up with the Enemy on the morning of the 7th. Gopaul, however, was too good a Soldier not to try the effect of a ſtand againſt the Britiſh Troops, in a place naturally ſo ſtrong, that he never could meet our Troops to more advantage. Chargong may be called an Iſle of all Bundlecund, from the deep and extenſive Jungles, interſected by innumerable Nullahs, Ravines, ſmall Hills, &c.: in ſhort, it is a place, of all others in which irregular Troops may ſtand to advantage againſt regulars.

"Gopaul, at the ſame time knew that if he fled before our Troops, and ſuffered his own to diſperſe, which much have followed a perſevering purſuit on our part, he would be diſabled for action for a long time. Many other reaſons combined to determine him to this daring and unexpected meaſure; and Captain Watſon was informed, in the courſe of a night's march to Chargong, that the Enemy was determined to meet the Britiſh Troops. About 7 o'clock in the morning, when within half a mile of the place, the Cavalry was put in motion, and advancing in two bodies round the Ravines in either flank of the Village, in order to gain the Enemy's rear, while the Infantry advanced in a moſt gallant manner, led on by Lieutenant Maxwell, towards the Village in which the Enemy had taken poſt. The ſteadineſs of their advance under the ſmart fire from the Enemy, together with the noiſe of the Cavalry already engaged with ſome parties in the rear, ſtaggered their reſolution, and our Infantry had ſcarce time to fire a volley, before the Enemy retreated acroſs the Ravines and through the Jungles, when coming near the Cavalry, and finding themſelves cloſe puſhed on all ſides, by both, they collected and made a reſolute ſtand to the charge of the Cavalry, who, from the diſadvantages of the ground, would have ſuſtained conſiderable loſs, had the Enemy not been cloſely followed by our Infantry, which, advancing in the rear with fixed bayonets, at length entirely broke them, when our Cavalry ſeparated to purſue, and cut up, diſperſed, or deſtroy the whole of the Enemy's force.

"This has been altogether, from the variety of incidents, the irregular nature of the action, and the ſingular inſtance of the Enemy's making a ſtand againſt our Cavalry, and Infantry, the former of whom, they imagined, could not act at all in ſuch ground, ſo remarkable and ſatisfactory a concurrence of events, that I cannot but reflect on it with more pleaſure than any affair I have been engaged in—and it has been attended with the complete extinction of the Enemy for one ſeaſon at leaſt.—We are now in cloſe purſuit of the Chief in perſon, but ſhall, moſt likely, as uſual, be brought up by ſome independent territory, which we are prohibited to enter; nothing, however, but the laſt neceſſity will ſtop the purſuit.—Three Troopers and ſix Horſes are killed, wounded, and miſſing. A great deal of plunder has fallen to the victors.—Should any thing of conſequence occur, you may depend on hearing from me immediately. The dry weather for ten days paſt, has been a great advantage to us."

Some other letters from Bundlecund, received in town on Saturday and Sunday laſt, mention that Gopaul Sing's followers, who ſurvived the defeat at Chargong, continued their flight with the utmoſt precipitation. They were widely ſcattered and a conſiderable time muſt elapſe before he can collect a force ſufficient to recommence his marauding operations. Some hopes indeed were entertained that the purſuit after Gopaul, which ſtill continued at the date of the lateſt accounts from Bundlecund, would end in his capture.—The letters add that above a thouſand head of Cattle which had been collected at Chargong, fell into the hands of the Victors.

The paragraph inſerted in laſt Mirror, ſtating that the American veſſels Hero and Aurora, were detained for inveſtigation, by order of Captain Cator, of his Majeſty's brig Actæon, was incorrect. The Hero was not detained;—her Log-book was called for by an Officer of the Actæon, and after examination, politely returned. The Aurora was detained, but upon inquiry into the grounds on which that meaſure was adopted, ſhe was diſcharged.

We have alſo to correct a miſtake that crept into a part of the Edtion of our laſt number, in which the two Indiamen, lately arrived from St. Helena, were ſtated to have left England on the 14th February. They ſailed from Portſmouth on the 9th March, in company with the four Indiamen which arrived at this Port on the 13th ultimo.

Madras Intelligence.

OCTOBER 5.

APPOINTMENTS &c.

Mr. James Strange, Sub-Treaſurer and Poſt Maſter General.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Mr. George Strachey, Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

Mr. J. A. Casamajor, Military Paymaster at the Presidency, and Paymaster of Extraordinaries.

Mr. A. Brooke, Commercial Resident at Cuddalore.

Mr. William Oliver, Persian Translator to Government.

Mr. William Bell, Persian Translator to the Commissioners for investigating the Carnatic Debts.

Mr. Solomon Nichols, Deputy Commercial Resident at Salem.

Mr. J. W. Lewis, Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government in the Public Department.

Mr. G. J. Waters, do. do. do.

Mr. J. Vaughan, do. do. do.

Mr. G. E. Russel, Collector of Saringapatam.

Mr. M. T. Harris, Assistant to the Collector of Madras

Mr. John Read, First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

Mr. F. A. Grant, Second do. do. do.

Mr. J. H. Peile, Third do. do. do,

Mr. E. C. Greenway. Junior Judge of the Court of Sudder and Foujdarer Udalut.

Mr. Robert Andrews. Acting first Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

Mr. G. E. Russell, Judge and Magistrate at Seringapatam.

Extracts of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 22d February last.

2.—"We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your establishment, viz.

Captain C. Robert Lester,
" Alexander Stewart,
Lieut. H. G. S. Croasdaile,

7.—"We have resolved this season, 1810-11, to appoint forty-three Cadets for the Infantry, and seventeen for the Cavalry, on your establishment."

8.—"We shall also appoint thirteen Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency this season."

11."Being satisfied that Major Francis A. Daniell of your establishment, has been prevented by illness, from returning to India, within the period prescribed by the Act of Parliament, we have permitted him to return to his rank at Fort St. George by the ships which are appointed to be in the Downs on the 1st March next; such permission having received the approbation and consent of the Right Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, agreeably to the act of the 23d of His present Majesty, Cap. 52. Sect. 70."

12.—"Having deemed it proper before we enter into a detailed review of the circumstances attending the case of each individual Officer, whose suspension from the service was announced in your letter to the Secret Committee of the 13th May 1809, and of Lieutenant Colonel Martin, to come to some decision upon the case of Major Boles, we shall now proceed to state to you our opinion upon it.

13.—"After an attentive perusal of all the documents which you have transmitted to us, and paying due attention also to the further explanations which have been given by Major Boles, we are compelled to declare that the impression conveyed to us by your general statements, of the reasons which induced you to suspend that Officer and the Adjutant General from our service, and which impression we described in general terms in our letter to you of the 15th September 1809, has not been removed, and accordingly we still think that those Officers ought not to have been suspended.—We must also state, that when in our letter to you of the 29th of September 1809, we confirmed the suspension of Major Boles, we came to that resolution on the authority of Sir George Barlow's minute of the 1st of May 1809, and Major General Gowdie's circular letter of the which is referred to in that Minute, and considering the difficult and dangerous situation in which your Government was then placed, we thought it our duty to discountenance by a strong mark of our displeasure, any conduct which appeared at that critical period to encourage discontent, and to weaken authority, reserving to ourselves of course, the ultimate decision respecting the future situation of Major Boles, till the receipt of future information."

14.—"It appears that you suspended Major Boles from the service, because having authenticated by his signature and circulated to the Army in his official capacity, an order from his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant General Macdowall, which you consider to be an illegal order, and to which therefore in your estimation Major Boles did not owe obedience, you viewed him in the light of an accomplice with Lieutenant General Macdowall in his attempt to insult the Government and resist its authority

15.—"It is not necessary for us on the present occasion to discuss the propriety of Lieut. General Macdowall's conduct, in taking measures to bring the Quarter Master General to trial before a Court Martial, and in issuing the order of the 28th January 1809."

16.—"Our opinion on those points has already been stated to you in our letter of the 15th September in that year, and we see no reason to depart from it; we consider the order to have been a flagrant abuse of his authority and violation of his duty, but we cannot discover in it any such inherent and obvious illegality as could justify the Adjutant, or Deputy Adjutant, General in refusing to obey the command they had received from Lieutenant General Macdowall, that the said order should be circulated to the Army, we do not mean to dispute that cases may occur in which an inferior Officer would be justified in declining to obey an order of his superior; but those cases are very rare, and must be strong indeed which can warrant the former in taking upon himself the severe and perilous responsibility of judging the acts of his superior and debating with himself, whether he will yield obedience to the orders of that superior; and though we concur entirely in most of the principles inculcated in the very able letter which the Governor General in Council addressed to you on the 27th May, 1809, we cannot by any means coincide in all the sentiments expressed in that letter on the subject, which we are now discussing. It is equally impossible for us to concur in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General on the same subject, and we have not been convinced by the numerous legal authorities which he has cited in support of his doctrine, as applicable to the case now under consideration. We therefore continue of opinion, that Major Boles ought not to have been suspended from the service; although it might have been proper to remove from so confidential a situation, a person in whom, consistently with the opinion you entertained respecting his conduct, you could no longer place your confidence."

17.—"Having thus stated to you the reasons which induce us to think that you ought not to have suspended Major Boles from the service we shall next advert to your proceedings in regard to him subsequently to his suspension; we allude particularly to Major General Gowdie's communication with him, and your refusal to permit his proceeding to England on the Lushington.

18.—"Thinking that Major Boles did not act culpably in being merely the ministerial instrument of circulating the General Order of the 28th January, in obedience to the commands which he received to that effect, we must confess that we are not surprized at his having declined to apologize for his conduct on that occasion, in any manner which might imply an admission that he was conscious of its criminality, and we consider his explanation on that part of the subject, to be satisfactory."

19.—"Major Boles has complained of your refusal to allow of his proceeding to England on the Lushington; you probably had some strong reasons for that determination on your part; but you do not assign any special cause, except the nature of the service, on which that ship was to be employed: We are not aware however, that there could have been any objection to his being allowed to take his passage in the Lushington, and we think this refusal imposed on him an unnecessary hardship."

20.—"It only remains for us now to advert to the conduct of Major Boles himself, subsequently to the period of his suspension."

21.—"It would have been very satisfactory to us, if, with the view which we have taken of this case, we could have expressed our sense of the propriety of his subsequent conduct; but, although the account which he has given of his behaviour previously to his departure from India, removed from our minds the impression that he had become, with his own consent, one of the rallying points for systematic resistance, we are compelled to notice with considerable disapprobation, other prominent circumstances in his case."

22.—"It is almost unnecessary for us to declare our entire concurrence in the sentiments contained in Sir George Barlow's Minute on the 1st May 1809, with reference to the address to Major Boles, and the criminality of any military combination with a view to controul and censure the acts of Government, and to give a general indemnity to those persons whose conduct, in the opinion of that Government, may be deserving of punishment. It makes no difference, in our estimation, whether the conduct of the Government, has, or has not been such as we can entirely approve. They are responsible only to us for their actions, and we feel it to be our bounden duty to uphold their legitimate authority. If any one of our servants conceives himself aggrieved by an act of the Government in which he is personally interested, we are at all times ready to afford redress, when the circumstances of the case appear to us to require it; but the case must rest on its own merits, and any attempt to strengthen it by military combination, must be decidedly resisted."

23.—"It does not appear from any of your proceedings, that Major Boles took any part in promoting the address and subscription in his favour, and in a memorial which he addressed to us on the 19, Nov. last, he positively denies any such interference; admitting the truth of this statement (and we see no reason to doubt is) he certainly is not responsible for the criminality of that proceeding in others, and if the whole of his conduct had been regulated by the same unqualified forbearance, he would have been entitled to the full benefit of it, when his case came finally to be decided. In the memorial however, there is no denial of his having accepted the subscription; on the contrary, we presume from the statement contained in it, that he has actually enjoyed the benefit of that most unmilitary proceeding."

24.—"We cannot suppose it possible, that our meaning can be so far understood, as that we condemn, or would be disposed to censure in the slightest degree, every pecuniary assistance which individual Officers may be inclined to afford to a Brother Officer in circumstances of embarrassment and misfortune; but when that assistance is offered and accepted on such principles and from such motives as were publicly promulgated in a paper so reprehensible as the address of Major Boles, the person consenting to receive it makes himself in a great degree a party to the act."

25.—"We have already referred to Major Boles' memorial of the 19th of November last, and we have allowed him the full benefit of every thing contained it; but there are several passages in that paper which it has been impossible for us to peruse without considerable dissatisfaction, and we regret, that in defending himself, and in pleading his own cause, Major Boles should have thought himself at liberty to advert in offensive terms to the conduct, not only of his superior Officer Major General Gowdie, but also of the Governor General. We cannot admit that there existed the least necessity for his adopting language of that description and his conduct in that particular has contributed to produce an unfavourable impression on our minds."

26.—"Having thus explained to you the view which he have taken of Major Boles' case, we have now to signify to you, that he have resolved that his suspension from our service imposed by our letter of the 29th September 1809, be removed, but that he is not to be permitted to return to India, till he shall have received our special permission so to do."

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, MAY 29.

THE LATE BATTLE.

[OFFICIAL.]

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Rodgers, to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States Frigate President,
off Sandy Hook, 3d May, 1811.

SIR,—I regret extremely being under the necessity of representing to you an event that occurred on the night of the 16th instant, between the ship under my command and his Britannic Majesty's ship of War the Little Belt, commanded by Captain Bingham; the result of which has given me much pain, as well on account of the injury she sustained, as that I should have been compelled to the measure that produced it, by a vessel of her inferior force. The circumstances are as follows:—On the 16th instant, at 25 minutes past Meridian, in 17 fathoms water, Cape Henry bearing S. W. distant 14 or 15 leagues, a sail was discovered from our mast-head in the East, towards us under a press of sail. At half past one the symmetry of her upper sails (which were at this time distinguishable from our deck) and her making signals, shewed her to be a man of war. At 45 minutes past one P. M. hoisted our ensign and pendant; when, finding her signals not answered, she wore and stood to the Southward. Being desirous of speaking her, and of ascertaining what she was, I now made sail in chase; and by half-past three P. M. found we were coming up with her; as by this this time the upper part of her stern began to shew itself above the horizon.

The wind now began, and continued gradually, to decrease, so as to prevent my being able to approach her sufficiently before sun set, to discover her actual force, (which the position she preserved during the chase was calculated to conceal) or to judge even to what nation she belonged; as she appeared studiously to decline shewing her colors. At fifteen or twenty minutes past seven P. M. the chase took in her studding sails, and soon after hauled up her courses, and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack; she at the same time hoisted an ensign or flag at her mizen peak; but it was too dark for me to discover what nation it represented; now for the first time her broadside was presented to our view;—but night had so far progressed, that although her appearance indicated she was a frigate, I was unable to determine her actual force.

At fifteen minutes before eight P. M. being about a mile and a half from her, the wind at the time very light, I directed Capt. Ludlow to take a position to windward of her and on the same tack, within short speaking distance. This however, the commander of the chase appeared from his manœuvres to be anxious to prevent, as he wore and hauled by the wind on different tacks four times successively between this period and the time of our arriving at the position, which I had ordered to be taken. At fifteen or twenty minutes past eight, being a little forward of her weather beam and distant from seventy to a hundred yards, I hailed "what ship is that?" to this enquiry no answer was given, but I was hailed by her commander and asked, "what ship is that?" Having asked the first question, I of course considered myself entitled by the common rules of politeness to the first answer; after a pause of fifteen or twenty seconds, I reiterated my first enquiry of "what ship is that?" and before I had time to take the trumpet from my mouth, was answered by a shot, that cut off one of our main-top breast back stays and went into our main-mast—at this instant Captain Caldwell (of marines) who was standing very near to me on the gangway having observed "Sir, she has fired at us" caused me to pause for a moment just as I was in the act of giving an order to fire a shot in return; and before I had time to resume the repetition of the intended order, a shot was actually fired from the second division of this ship; and was scarcely out of the gun before it was answered by our assumed enemy by three others in quick succession, and soon after the rest of his broadside and musketry. When the first shot was fired, being under an impression, that it might possibly have proceeded from accident and without the orders of the commander I had determined at the moment to fire only a single shot in return, but the immediate repetition of the previous unprovoked outrage induced me to believe that the insult was premeditated, and that from our adversary being at the time as ignorant of our real force as I was of his, he thought this, perhaps, a favourable opportunity of acquiring promotion, although at the expence of violating our neutrality and insulting our flag: I accordingly with that degree of repugnance incident to feelings equally determined neither to be the aggressor, or to suffer the flag of my country to be insulted with impunity, gave a general order to fire; the effect of which in from four to six minutes, as near as I can judge, having produced a partial silence of his guns, I gave orders to cease firing, discovering by the feeble opposition that it must be a ship of very inferior force to what I had supposed, or that some untoward accident had happened to her.

My orders in this instance however (although they proceeded alone from motives of humanity and a determination not to spill a drop of blood unnecessarily) I had in less than four minutes some reason to regret, as he renewed his fire, of which two 32 pound shot cut off one of our fore-shrouds and injured our fore-mast. It was now that I found myself under the painful necessity of giving orders for a repetition of our fire against a force which my forbearance alone had enabled to do us any injury of moment; our fire was accordingly renewed and continued from three to five minutes longer, when perceiving our opponent's gaff and colours down, his maintop-sail yard upon the cap and his fire silenced, although it was so dark that I could not discern any other particular injury we had done or how far he was in situation to do us farther harm, I nevertheless embraced the earliest moment to stop our fire and prevent the further effusion of blood. Here a pause of half a minute or more took place, at the end of which our adversary not shewing a further disposition to fire, I hailed and again asked. "What ship is that?" I learned for the first time, that it was a ship of his Britannic Majesty's; but owing to its blowing rather fresher than it had done I was unable to learn her name. After having informed her commander of the name of this ship, I gave orders to wear, run under his lee and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack, and hove to under topsails to repair what little injury we sustained in our rigging, which was accordingly executed, and we continued lying too on different tacks with a number of lights displayed, in order that our adversary might the better discern our position, and command our assistance, in case he found it necessary during the night. At day light on the 17th, he was discovered several miles to leeward, when I gave orders to bear up and run down to him under easy sail; after hailing him I sent a boat on board with Lieut. Creighton, to learn the names of the ship and her commander, with directions to ascertain the damage she had sustained and to inform her commander, how much I regretted the necessity on my part, which had led to such an unhappy result; at the same time to offer all the assistance that the ship under my command afforded, in repairing the damages his had sustained.

At 9 A. M. Lieut. Creighton returned with information, that it was his Britannic Majesty's ship Little Belt commanded by Capt. Bingham; who, in a polite manner declined the acceptance of any assistance; saying, at the same time, that he had on board all the necessary requisites to repear the damages, sufficiently to enable him to return to Halifax.

This however was not the most unpleasant part of Capt. Bingham's communication to Lieut. Creighton, as he informed him, that, in addition to the injury his ship had sustained, between twenty and thirty of his crew had been killed and wounded.

The regret that this information caused me, was such you may be sure, as a man might be expected to feel, whose greatest pride is to prove, without ostentation, by every public as well as private act, that he possesses a humane and generous heart; and with these sentiments, believe me, Sir, that such a communication would cause me the most acute pain during the remainder of my life, had I not the consolation to know that there was no alternative left me between such a sacrifice, and one which would have been still greater, namely, to have remained a passive spectator of insult to the flag of my country, whilst it was confined to my protection—and I would have you to be convinced, Sir, that however much individually I may previously have had reason to feel incensed at the repeated outrages committed on our flag by British ships of war, neither my passions nor prejudices had any agency in this affair.

To my country, I am well convinced of the importance of the transaction which has imposed upon me the necessity of making to you this communication; I must, therefore, from motives of delicacy, connected with personal considerations, solicit that you will be pleased to request the President to authorize a formal enquiry to be instituted into all the circumstances as well as into every part of my conduct connected with the same.

The injury sustained by the ship under my command is very trifling, except to the fore and main mast, which I before mentioned; no person killed, and but one (boy) wounded.

For further particulars I refer you to Capt. Caldwell, who is charged with the delivery of this communication.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir,
your obedient servant.
(Signed) JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. Paul Hamilton, Sec. to the Navy.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Merchants and others, convened by public notice at Ransom's Coffee House, in Hartford, on the 20th day of May 1811, to take into consideration the distresses which we experience occasioned by the restrictions on Commerce.

UNANIMOUSLY.

Resolved, That the right of a free unobstructed commerce, is absolute in the free Citizens of this country, and cannot be taken from them by virtue of any power granted to the national legislature, by the constitution of the U. States.

Resolved, That the Merchant stands on the same constitutional ground with respect to the pursuit of his business, as the farmer and the mechanic, and has an equal and as just a claim to the protection of the laws, and the consideration of the government.

Resolved, That external commerce, and the right of navigating the ocean for the purposes of trade, are the birth-right of the people of the United States, and of course are an inheritance which cannot be bartered or sacrificed by the their government.

Resolved, that the restrictions, imposed on our commerce by the government of the United States, are unjust and oppressive, injurious to the Farmer and Mechanic, ruinous to the Merchant, and necessarily tending to the distress and impoverishment of the country.

Resolved, that the decrees of France, commonly called the Berlin and Milan decrees not having been revoked, it is now clear that there was no justifiable cause for issuing the proclamation of Nov. 2d, 1810, by the President of the United States, and as little cause for passing the non importation law of the 2d of March, 1811.

Resolved, that we conceive no good reason can be given why the intercourse between this country and Great Britain should be obstructed, while a free intercourse is by the laws of congress admitted between the United States and France.

Resolved, that the interest and honor of the United States, would be greatly promoted by a firm, manly, dignified and independent course of policy towards all others nations, free from prejudice and partiality, caprice, and submissiveness.

Resolved, that we cordially approve of the proceedings of the town of New Haven, on the 4th day of May instant, and that, in conjunction with our fellow citizens of that town, and of other places, who may be disposed to unite with us, we will pursue all constitutional measures to procure a removal of the restrictions which at present embarrass our trade, distress our merchants, and degrade our country.

Voted, that the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman of this meeting, counterfigned by the Secretary—that the several printers of newspapers in the city of Hartford, be requested to publish the same.

JOHN CALDWELL, Chairman.
Charles Sigourney, Secretary.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Pondicherry, on the 26th ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Fraser, Commanding that station, to Miss Sauvagere.

DEATH.—On Sunday, the 29th ultimo, at this Presidency, William Dawson, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship La Piedmontaise, aged twenty-nine years;—An Officer not more distinguished for his professional merits, which are known to, and appreciated by his Country, than a man remarkable for every virtue that could adorn private Life—He was the second son of Pudsey Dawson, Esq. of Liverpool.

The remains of Captain Dawson were interred on Monday Evening with military honours,—His Majesty's 33d Regiment formed a street to the entrance of the Burying Ground,—The Coffin was preceded by a body of Officers and Seamen from his Majesty's ships in the Roads—Commissioner Puget walked as Chief Mourner and the Pall was supported by Captains Butterfield, Losack, Tucker, and Groube, and Lieutenants Lewen and Buchanan of the Royal Navy and followed by the judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of Council and a very numerous company of Gentlemen Civil and Military.

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